

SENATOR COMMENDS DELINQUENCY WORK

Washington, D.C.--(NNPA) - The answer to problems of juvenile delinquency was found by Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, in the work of Policemen Oliver A. Cowan, among both colored and white youths.

Interrupting debate last Thursday on the Taft-Hartley law, Senator Wiley told the Senate, that Cowan, a colored policeman, "is doing a truly great job not only for Washington but for the whole country".

Officer Cowan a graduate in Sociology from Howard University, is the founder and director of the Junior Police and Citizens Corps.

"His is a life devoted to service of the highest type", Senator Wiley told the Senate".

HOOVER ENDORSEMENT

He read an endorsement of Cowan's work from J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Attorney General Tom Clark, and the late Archbishop Michael J. Curley. He also read excerpts from articles concerning Cowan's work which have appeared in Look magazine, the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, the Saturday Evening Post and Ebony magazine.

Senator Wiley said he was taking the time of the Senate in directing attention to Cowan's work because "we have been switched off of the right track in our own thinking.

"Folks have been taught that by legislation you can correct morals, change economic law, make folks over, This man knows it cant be done this way, so his work is with youngsters, 85 per cent of whom are Negro children.

The Junior Police and Citizens' Corps does not wait for youngsters to come to it- it goes out to them and gives them the four things that are necessary: (1) recognition, (2) responsibility, (3) opportunity to actually carry out that responsibility (4) a pat on the back for a job well done"

13,000 MEMBERS

Senator Wiley pointed out that since its organization in 1943 the Junior Police and Citizens' Corps has grown in membership to 13,000 boys and girls and has established 181 neighborhood units. Any boy between the ages of 6 and 18 years is eligible for membership.

The value of this Washington Youth movement", said Senator Wiley "has been given recognition by officials from Michigan, Virginia, Ohio and other states who have come to Washington to study the Junior Police and Citizens' Corps "self-government plan".

Senator Wiley declared, "Here is the answer to a lot of our juvenile delinquency problems. As the twig is bent so the tree will grow. This Junior Police and Citizens' corps is worthy of the support of everyone of us because it helps the youngster to go straight."

Memphis World
Friday. 6-24-49
Memphis, Tenn.

CHILDREN IN TROUBLE

Jim Crow on Way Out At N. Y. Girls' School

New York City
By ALBERT DEUTSCH

(Second of a Series)



Deutsch

Jim Crow is on its way out at the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson — the state's only institution for girl delinquents under 17. The end of the curious half and half segregation policy followed its exposure in this column last July. (V)

I noted here, at the time, that about half the cottages, the living quarters of the girls, were segregated for white or all-Negro girls. The other half were for mixed race girls.

rights... practice for a... ing to rehabilitate child delinquents for wholesome life in a democratic society.

Won't Tolerate Old Dodge

At a meeting of the State Board of Social Welfare—the policy-making body for the agency supervising the training schools for child delinquents—the issue raised in the *Star* was taken up and a special committee was appointed to visit Hudson and look into the matter. This committee, I learn, confirmed my charges and recommended that segregation be abolished at the school.

The new integration policy has already led to a number of resignations of unregenerate staff members whose prejudices proved stronger than democratic principles. Thirteen resignations have been handed in recently, and an increased number of inappreciable "backaches" have occurred among remaining staffers. Nonetheless, I was told by Commissioner Robert T. Lansdale of the State Department of Social Welfare, the new policy will be rigorously pressed to conclusion.

From now on, Lansdale says, "we're not going to accept the old dodge that some Negro girls are more secure with their own, and that the same goes for white girls as an excuse for retaining the half-segregation practice. All girls admitted to the institution will be assigned to the

most suitable cottages regardless of the color of their skin.

Until now, girls admitted to the institution were asked, after serving a stated period in the observation or reception cottage, whether they would prefer a "mixed" or "segregated" cottage for their permanent living quarters. The very putting of the question, of course, made the girls immediately conscious of the race factor; the choice often made them a passive party to racial discrimination.

The fact is that when Miss Inez Patterson was appointed superintendent at Hudson eight years ago, she was expected to carry out a policy of racial integration in the school. Up to that time, a complete Jim Crow policy had been maintained, and a scandalous demoralization was traced to discriminatory practices against Negro girls. Miss Patterson, following a "gradualistic" policy, had succeeded in "integrating" four of eleven cottages in eight years. At that rate, it would take eight more to abolish Jim Crow entirely.

Leading the move within the 15-man State Social Welfare Board for full integration, following this paper's revelation of persisting segregation, were three members—Mrs. Ruth L. Roberts and Herbert A. Wolff of New York City and Samuel D. Magavern of Buffalo.

Mrs. Roberts, who visited Hudson after the *Star* articles appeared and was shocked by the discriminatory practices there, says: "I intend to watch the situation closely. Miss Patterson can be assured that the racial integration policy has the full backing of the board."

Mr. Wolff, a vigorous champion of civil liberties in his law practice, tells me:

"Miss Patterson knows what the board expects. I am willing to give her a reasonable time to put the integration policy into effect. But eight years certainly cannot be considered 'a reasonable time.'"

It is heartening to report, too, a significant change in another part of the reform school operation at Hudson since my visit last summer with the photographer, Marion Palfi. We found, at the time, 15 girls confined in isolation rooms in the "discipline cottage." Several had been in isolation for upwards of two months, on a milk-and-bread diet. It was obvious, from the case histories and interviews with these girls, that a large percentage was suffering from serious emotional disorders which caused their "bad" behavior. But there was no psychiatrist, visiting or resident, at the institution, and girls that required treatment were instead being punished.

Hudson now has a part-time visiting

psychiatrist, who visits the school three times a week. The harsh milk-and-bread diet has been abandoned.

This is encouraging, but it represents merely a beginning. What Hudson really needs is a regular psychiatric clinic at the institution, with a full staff of professionals equipped to treat girls with behavior problems. It needs too, a better orientation in the supervisory staff, from the superintendent down—an orientation around modern principles of rehabilitation in all aspects of institutional operation, together with an understanding of the full racial integration program now being put into effect for the first time.

NEXT: Poll of Reform School Boys Reveals Brutal Punishments.

dal involving gross racial discrimination and general demoralization at the New York State school.

Blas Still Present

That discrimination, regrettably, has been only partly eliminated, while institutional morale is far from reaching satisfactory levels. For the good at the Hudson state school is not good enough and the bad is a shocking reflection on the wealthiest state in the union, and on its avowals concerning social welfare and civil rights.

Hudson is the only state training school for girl delinquents in New York. Two others for boys are

Jim Crow Rules Part of School for Girl Delinquents

ALBERT DEUTSCH
Race Discrimination Persists in N. Y. Reform School

(Pictures on pages 12-13.)
It is ugly as it is shocking to find a state institution which violates, in letter and in spirit, both the Constitution and specific statutes of New York State which bar racial discrimination in public agencies. It is even more disturbing when such discrimination is practiced in an institution dedicated to rehabilitating delinquent children, thus

distorting at the fount the basic precepts of fair play and equal rights. These laws are violated by a peculiar half-and-half Jim Crow practice persisting at the New York State Training School for girl delinquents at Hudson.

Give boys the opportunity to occupy their time constructively or in games and athletics and which juvenile delinquency decreases.

This was the suggestion yesterday of E. L. McKenzie, executive director of the Variety Boys Club, 2530 Chestnut street, in the East Side area.

He backed it up with results accomplished in the short time the new club has been opened since February 24.

ARRESTS DROP

"Juvenile arrests in the area have been cut down from 55 to 15 a month since the club started," McKenzie revealed, quoting records of juvenile authorities for the month of March.

"Desire to join juvenile gangs, and gang wars themselves, are practically forgotten or in the past."

The \$200,000 club project is sponsored by the Variety Club of Southern California. When it opened there were 900 members now increased to 1700.

The boys, of all descent, play study and train side by side. "Results are much more gratifying than we expected," McKenzie declared. "Boys here are like boys in any other district. If given an opportunity to occupy their time constructively, they'll do it."

TOURS, MOVIES

He heads a staff of seven full-

time workers and 10 volunteer helpers. They supervise in the gymnasium, games rooms, shop crafts, library, photography, athletics and other activities.

There is a higher daily attendance at the Cincinnati street club than any other club on the West Coast, the director declares.

The club has its own bus, which takes the boys on tours and junkets. Motion pictures are shown Friday nights. A tool shop with \$10,000 worth of equipment has been donated.

President of the Variety Club of Southern California is Charles P. Skouras. Dave Bershon, a board member, is chairman of the organization's Heart Committee.

"To reduce juvenile delinquency, the City of Baker, Ore., requires that, if a child under 18 breaks the law, one of his parents must pay the fine and serve the child's jail sentence. Would you approve or disapprove of such

The City ordinance provides jail terms up to 100 days and a maximum fine of \$200 for parents convicted of permitting a child under 18 to become a delinquent. "After adopting this ordinance," said Police Chief Guy Church, "we had no further complaints with the exception of two. It is my advice that any town interested in this ordinance should try it."

Cue Picked Up

Taking a cue from Church, the American Institute of Public Opinion put the issue to a cross-section of the voting population in all states to see how much acceptance there might be for the Baker plan.

The results follow:

The Gallup Poll:

Sentiment Is About Even On Plan to Jail Parents Of Delinquent Children

By George Gallup, Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

P RINCETON, N. J., April 1.—The idea of jailing parents and their child to become a juvenile delinquent is a new one, but it has been tried with success in

an Oregon community. Opinion on this drastic solution to the delinquency problem is closely divided throughout the country, with a slight margin in favor of the City of Baker, Ore., pioneer in the jail-sentence plan. The chief of police recently reported a 90 per cent decrease in juvenile delinquency as a result of the plan.

He heads a staff of seven full-

is plan in this community?"

The vote:
Yes 46%
No 43
No opinion 11

Parents of girls are particularly in favor of the idea—more so than parents of boys, as the following vote shows:

	Yes	No	Opin.
Parents of girls	50%	40%	10%
Parents of boys	45	44	11
Parents of both	46	43	11

Parents 'Too Lax'

Today's survey also indicates a widespread feeling that lack of discipline and supervision over their children is the principal fault of parents today.

A child psychologist might quarrel somewhat with these ideas in the mind of the public.

For instance, personality disturbances leading to juvenile delinquency may be due to excessive discipline and not enough love and affection given the child at home. But the popular idea still seems to be to "lick the child into line" through disciplinary measures if he is troublesome.

This is shown in the answers to another question in the survey as follows:

"What would you say is the MAIN fault of parents in raising children nowadays?"

No discipline, parents too lenient, children have it too easy	49%
Children neglected, unattended, unsupervised	23
Lack of understanding, parents not sympathetic	4
Children allowed to have too much spending money	4
Children not treated as persons, given too little responsibility	2
Parents set poor example	1
Other faults	6
Don't know	1

101%

The table adds to more than 100 per cent because some voters named more than one fault.

Canadian View
A recent survey in Canada by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion tested Canadian opinion on the idea of jail sentences for the parents of juvenile delinquents.

The majority disapproved, the vote being 57 per cent against the idea, 27 per cent in favor, with 9 per cent giving qualified answers and 7 per cent expressing no opinion.

Boys Argue 'Sidewalk Rights,' Negro Shoots White Youth

An argument about who would give way sidewalk space between five white boys and two Negroes, about 16 years of age, ended when one of the Negroes pulled a pistol and shot 15-year-old Emmett Hardin.

Here is the story pieced together by police today from the five white boys:

Young Hardin and his four companions were walking on 10th Court, North, near 14th Street, when they found two Negro boys in their path.

The Negro boys, Emmett said, would not move. An argument followed.

One of the white boys struck one of the Negroes.

The other Negro boy ran into the street, pulled a pistol and shot twice.

One of the bullets struck young Hardin in the leg and pierced through to hit the other leg.

The Negroes fled, Hardin said, when he yelled out that he had been shot.

A motorist took the boy to Jefferson-Hillman Hospital where he was treated and then sent to his home.

A. U. School Grad. Named to Juvenile Post In Virginia

Appointed Probation Officer for the Juvenile Domestic Relations Court, Roanoke, Virginia, is Mrs. Patricia Carter Cooper, a former student at the Atlanta University School of Social Work. A native of Durham, North Carolina, Mrs. Cooper has her A. B. degree from North Carolina State College. She did her field work while attending Atlanta University at Southeast Houst, Washington, D. C.

On her new assignment, Mrs. Cooper succeeds Miss Maggie L. Latta an Atlanta University School of Social Work graduate, who is not a case worker with the Family Service Society of Philadelphia.

Rankin File

Montgomery Advertiser
State Negro 'Industrial' School
Industrial In Name Only
By Allen Rankin

Daily In The Alabama Journal

THE ALABAMA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR NEGROES, at Mt. Meigs—the state's one and only "reform" school for delinquent Negro children—is an industrial school in name only.

There's not a legitimate industrial training course in the place, and there never has been.

For years the custom has been to put all "students" of the school to work on the state farm there—this despite the fact that 95 per cent of all children there come from cities, that have no farms, and will return to cities, that have no farms.

This means that Negroes—known to have been confined to the school area for as long as 11 years—grow into adults (at state expense) without ever having the



Negro boys from 12 to 18 build their own dormitory at the State Industrial School for Negro Children. Their superintendent, Amos Parker, looks on in background.

opportunity to learn a profitable trade. This gives them an excellent chance to end up as state liabilities after they are released.

At the Negro Industrial School today there is industrial stagnation and frustration.

Lack of technical training there is in sharp contrast to the skilled trade training at both the state industrial schools for white children in Birmingham. White boys, for instance, get excellent courses in carpentry, type-setting, linotype operating, cabinet making, automobile mechanics, and machine trades of various types.

The difference can be seen in two figures—the \$244,200 state appropriation granted last year to the two white reform schools, and the \$79,200 granted the Negro school, which doubles as an institution for both males and females.

The combined populations of the white and Negro Schools are about the same. The two white schools had 341 on the last official count and the Negro school 313. But at the Negro school, as at the white institutions, there is an indeterminate waiting list of "students" who cannot push into the available space.

This Is The Sort Of Thing . . .

This is the sort of thing that compromises the South's loud argument that it is giving the Negro an equal break. It is the kind of discrimination that can become as obvious to Southerners as to "outside" northern reformers. If the Negro problem is our business—and we're quick to fight over the fact that it is—then a quick alteration of this kind of injustice is our business.

To deprive confined Negro children of their equal right to earn a profitable trade is, moreover, false economy. In the long run, the incompetence and poverty in which it is likely to result will cost the state more dollars.

The Negro School, and the mixed White and Negro Board that directs it, is now trying to get its budget raised from \$79,200 to \$125,000. Previously the figure \$168,000 was proposed, but was dropped when advisers decided not to try to push things "too fast."

The \$125,000 budget is based on minimum requirements. It will enable the industrial school, for instance, to initiate a few industrial courses—one in auto mechanics and cabinet making for the boys; one in how to become better domestic servants for the girls.

Either it should have these courses or the "industrial" should be taken out of the school's name.

They Stretch \$20,000 To \$40,000

None of the foregoing means to infer that the school, its superintendent, Amos Parker, and its board are not doing excellently with what they have to do with. The school's progress in the last few years has advanced in almost martial order.

The picture above, for instance, shows a group of from 12 to 18 Negroes stretching \$20,000 to \$40,000 value.

They are doing it by building their own new cottage-type dormitory to replace the rotten, two-story, barred-up fire trap in which they now live.

Using the cheap and simple concrete block construction perfected by Dr. F. D. Patterson at Tuskegee Institute, they are building two dormitories for the price of one.

Thus they will stretch the \$20,000 allotted the school for this use by the State Building Commission into \$40,000. But they have learned to do this as an emergency measure rather than as part of a training course.

By the time they complete their new dormitory, it will cost at most \$10,000. It recently cost \$23,000 just to renovate a smaller and inferior building at the school on a contract basis.

And they'll still have money left over to build a second structure which, like the first, will house 36 roomers and their supervisors.

This illustrates the ingenuity and resourcefulness that is enabling certain Negro leaders to accomplish the maximum with the funds allotted.

But there has been greater than dollar progress.

'Grandpa' Pulled A 'Rip Van Winkle'

When Amos Parker, 35, took over as school superintendent two years ago he found that many students had been confined in the reform school 11 years. Some "children" were 25 years old. They had come in for petty offenses like truancy and penny-ante stealing, but after 11 years no one had told them they could go home!

Many of them had lost all contact with home or had forgotten where it was.

The new superintendent helped get the maximum confinement time reduced from 11 years plus to two years—except in rare incorrigible cases. He began to rediscover homes for the children who still had them and to make places in other homes for those who did not.

Parker sent one Negro known as "Grandpa" to Huntsville. He gave him a railroad ticket and \$5 and told him to go see if he could find somebody he knew in his old home town.

"Grandpa," 25, found someone—a mother, father, and several brothers and sisters all astonished but glad to see him.

Parker also removed most of the bars at the dormitory windows. "You can't keep these people here without bars," he was warned. He removed them anyway. In more than two years only 4 children have run away.

Parker is a big, jolly, intelligent but humble man at which

high-school children congregate. The officer promised to prosecute if proof were presented, but said parents, thus far had failed to co-operate in getting the proof against the taverns.

most of the charges, grip on sign. He was born on his father's small farm near the Mt. Meigs school he feels at home. He knows how to get the most out of a dollar or a nickel; he has always had to. He worked his way through Tuskegee Institute after arriving with 55 cents in his pocket.

Several Girls

Now Pregnant

Officer Charges

Situation Terrible

TWO GUNS FOUND

Shocked Judge Fines

5. Holds 4 in Bail

BALTIMORE

The necessity of immediate

action to curb mounting juvenile delinquency in Northwest

section of the city was revealed this week during a po-

A woman asked Chief of Police Roy Kelly what he was doing to enforce a curfew law requiring children under 16 to be off the streets by 11 p.m.

He replied that about 40 juveniles had been picked up within the past week or so but "the kids' parents gave us 40 of the worst bawling outs we ever got."

Deputy Sheriff Ed Stearns cited a recent arrest of several juveniles speeding in a family car at night.

"We took the kids into the office and telephoned their parents," Stearns said. "But their parents wanted to know why we

took them into the office and telephoned their parents."

Parents generally blamed parents for the acts of their children.

Superior Court Judge John M. Wilson said parents who deprive their children of moral or religious training should be prosecuted when the children go wrong.

A minister cross-examined a state liquor-enforcement officer concerning taverns in town where

public meeting scheduled for the Courthouse had to be moved to the High School Auditorium to accommodate the crowd.

More than 300 persons showed up, despite a heavy rain.

Public officials and law-enforcement officers were called on the spot and questioned closely by

PARENTS HILL
ON DELINQUENCY
OF JUVENILES

verbal fighting last week as Olympia residents attacked their juvenile delinquency problem en masse.

A public meeting scheduled for the Courthouse had to be moved to the High School Auditorium to accommodate the crowd.

More than 300 persons showed up, despite a heavy rain.

Public officials and law-enforcement officers were called on the spot and questioned closely by

the court hearing of charges against a score of youngsters arrested in a raid on a basement clubhouse which police termed "a den of iniquity."

The hearing was before Magistrate Thomas Fitzpatrick of Northwest Police Court. The youth, both boys and girls, were arrested on Sunday night, and the hearing held on Tuesday.

The raided place is known as the Arabian Athletic Club, located at 1408 Myrtle Ave.

5 Fined \$25 Apiece

After issuing fines of \$25, each, against five teenagers and sounding a warning to the others, Magistrate Fitzpatrick described the "clubhouse" as a "den of iniquity."

During the hearing, which lasted approximately 30 minutes, Policewoman Violet Whyte gave the following testimony:

"The club is frequented by bands of youngsters, often armed, who terrorized the neighborhood; and by young girls, ranging from 11 to 15 years of age."

Club Trysting Place

Further, she revealed that, last week, she investigated the case of a 16-year-old boy who had taken a girl, 12, to the place for immoral purposes, adding:

"Right now I know of five girls under 15 years of age who are pregnant. They don't know which of the boys are responsible."

She testified that male members have individual keys and often slip back into the clubhouse after parties are over, taking young girls with them.

"They are immoral; they drink whiskey and wine; get drunk and actually fall into the street," the officer charged. 3-15-49

Club One of Several

Officers James Hayes and Jerome Glass concurred in the opinion that the place, "Not only is a disgrace but a 'lovers' rendezvous where young boys meet younger girls."

Those fined on charges of disorderly conduct are:

Jerma Dorsey, 16, 1119 Brewster St.; Alton Harris, 17, 1222 Division St.; James Taylor, 17, 1034 Stockton St.; Allen Jones, 18, 1513 Myrtle Ave.; and Reginald Goldstein, 17, 1101 Woodyear St.

Though police admitted they have known of the existence of the Arabians Athletic Club on Myrtle Ave., one of several such establishments in Northwest Baltimore, Sunday night was their first opportunity to take action, they said.

Complaint Permits Raid

A detail of officers swooped down on the club shortly after 11 p.m., Sunday, investigating a complaint that someone was there with a gun.

Officer Hayes said the noise

could be heard at least a half block away and that when they arrived the frolickers began pouring out of the doorway.

The officer testified that between 40 and 50 teenagers were jammed in the basement room, which was so dimly lighted he had to use his flashlight.

Youths Deny Charges

The club furnishings included a small electric phonograph, a cook stove, chairs and a cot in the rear, witnesses stated.

The mothers of three of the accused youths were at the hearing, but each denied any knowledge of her boy's actions.

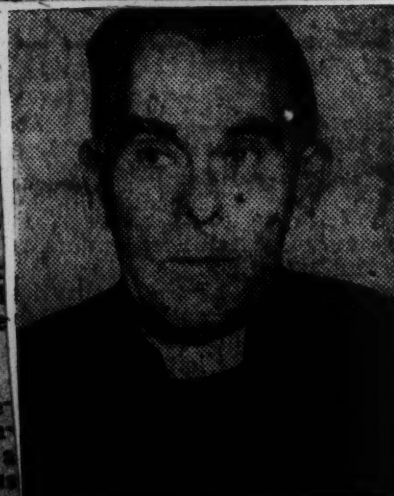
The accused youths, themselves, denied the allegations, explaining that the members paid dues of 50 cents per week toward the purchase of athletic equipment and uniforms and for the rental of the basement which is \$8 a week.

Each of them denied young girls visited the place, at the same time contending there was no way for them to tell a young girl's age.

Situation Termed "Alarming"

Before handing out the fines, Magistrate Fitzpatrick commented:

"This is an alarming situation; and if I thought giving jail sentences would break it up, I would sentence each one of you to 30 days."



Criminologist Views Delinquents (Junior Grade) as Doing the Natural Thing

An Atlanta criminologist believes that youngsters should shoulder part of the blame for the periodic wave of youth vandalism

which have plagued various sections of the city in recent months.

The expert was asked for a psychological explanation and possible solution to the problem created by vandals who break into homes and schools, release brakes on automobiles and generally wreak havoc apparently "for the fun of it."

James W. Wiggins, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Emory University and specialist in criminology, started his explanation by posing this question:

Why does a child steal a banana?

Simply because the child is hungry for a banana, Professor Wiggins points out. The child wants a banana. That is a natural instinct. Lots of children, and grown-ups too, want bananas. Most children come of families who have the means to buy bananas for their children when they want them and when the parents feel it is

wise for them to have them. Most adults have the means to purchase bananas when they have a desire for them. The child who wanted a banana and didn't have the money with which to buy, but who goes ahead and snatches one, becomes a juvenile delinquent.

"In general, the juvenile delinquent is the child who wants the same thing others want, but who, for one reason or another, is unable to get it," pointed out Professor Wiggins. "The child then resorts to means which are not commonly approved by society."

In short, the juvenile delinquent is a normal child, in pursuit of normal desires. He gets into trouble when, lacking the generally accepted means of gaining his needs, he resorts to other, less accepted means.

Dr. Wiggins points out that most girl juvenile delinquents become so by shoplifting. The reason most of them shop-lift is that they like nice clothes. To most females, young and old alike, nice clothes bring a sense of satisfaction. The girl who shop-lifts is only trying to achieve the same satisfaction others of her sex enjoy.

The study of juvenile delinquency is an involved one, bringing into play many factors, but Prof. Wiggins believes that emphasis should be placed on the need the child feels when he or she is driven to acts of delinquency. For in placing the proper perspective on this, he believes, puts one in a better position to tackle the problem. 3-1-30-49

Society's obligation to the juvenile delinquent, he feels, is to help the youth achieve the things he or she is entitled to and at the same

time help him to learn to accept the fact that he can't always get it.

This should be done in a spirit of affectionate understanding or, if you please, by dispensing plain love. The child should be made to feel that he belongs to something, that someone is interested in him. He should be made to feel that although he might not be able to get everything he wants or the things others might have he still is an accepted member of society.

This can best be done through a broader program of youth recreation and guidance, such as is being carried on in many churches, in boys' club programs and by municipal and county governments.

Group activities provide the youth with a feeling of "belonging." It also provides, in its competitive sports, an outlet for the urge of excitement and the wish for a new experience. Such desires are normal for children. Seeking them, in ways not generally acceptable, is still another matter. Prof. Wiggins points out.

**SCHOOL BOARD
PROGRAM CURBS
DELINQUENCY**

The Board of Education After-School Recreation Program has done much to stop delinquent tendencies on the part of elementary school pupils. Children who are kept busy in constructive recreation seldom have the desire to vandalize buildings, to fight and to play truant from school.

It is with those ideas in mind that Superintendent Hickey has delegated the supervision of the After-School Play Program to Assistant Superintendent Beumer, who is assisted by Director of Elementary Education Fleming and Director of Physical Education and Recreation Kittlaus. These officials have appointed, in the schools carrying the program, a teacher for the boys and a teacher for the girls with the school principal responsible for the conduct of the program in his school.

In general, the schools are divided into high school districts called Sumner District and Vashon District. In the Sumner District, the schools operating the program are Wheatley, Riddick, Marshall, Simmons and Cole. In the Vashon District are Banneker, Carr, Carr Lane, Carver, Dessalines, Dunbar, Henry, Lincoln, L'Quverture and O'Fallon.

STATE TAKES COUNTY'S 54 NEGRO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The State of Georgia yesterday assumed responsibility for Fulton county's 54 Negro juvenile delinquents and moved them in busses to the Training School at Milledgeville.

The state thereby relieved the County of an annual expense estimated at about \$85,000.

The State assumed charge last year of the County's white juvenile delinquents and transferred them into a division of the Boys Training School at Milledgeville. Total savings to the County on both schools is estimated at \$250,000 per year.

Training School Supt. Bill Ireland said the young would be screened at Milledgeville and some sent at once to the Augusta division. Gradually all of them will be sent there, he added, and eventually white boys will be kept at the Milledgeville school. He expects to be able to care for 100 more white boys there.

County Commissioners and others give a great deal of credit for the assumption of responsibility by the State to "Fat" Elrod, Atlanta oil salesman.

Elrod became interested in the problems of juvenile delinquency while serving on the Grand Jury in 1946. Gov. Eugene Talmadge first agreed to take over the boys, he said. When the Governor-elect died, Elrod used the same arguments on Herman Talmadge who also agreed that taking care of the juveniles was a state responsibility and during his brief administration the white boys were taken to Milledgeville. Before the complete deal went through, Herman Talmadge was relieved of office by the Supreme Court.

Elrod then secured a promise of aid from Acting Gov. Thompson and unsuccessfully sought to have the General Assembly pass a bill under which the remaining delinquents would be transferred.

Elrod yesterday said he had fought through the red tape of five welfare agencies. He said he had been aided in his fight by County Commissioner Jim Aldredge, County Agent Sid Truitt, Supt. Ireland and A. L. Henley, Past President of the Fulton County Grand Jurors' Association.

Constitution
Thurs. 8-11-49
Atlanta, Ga.